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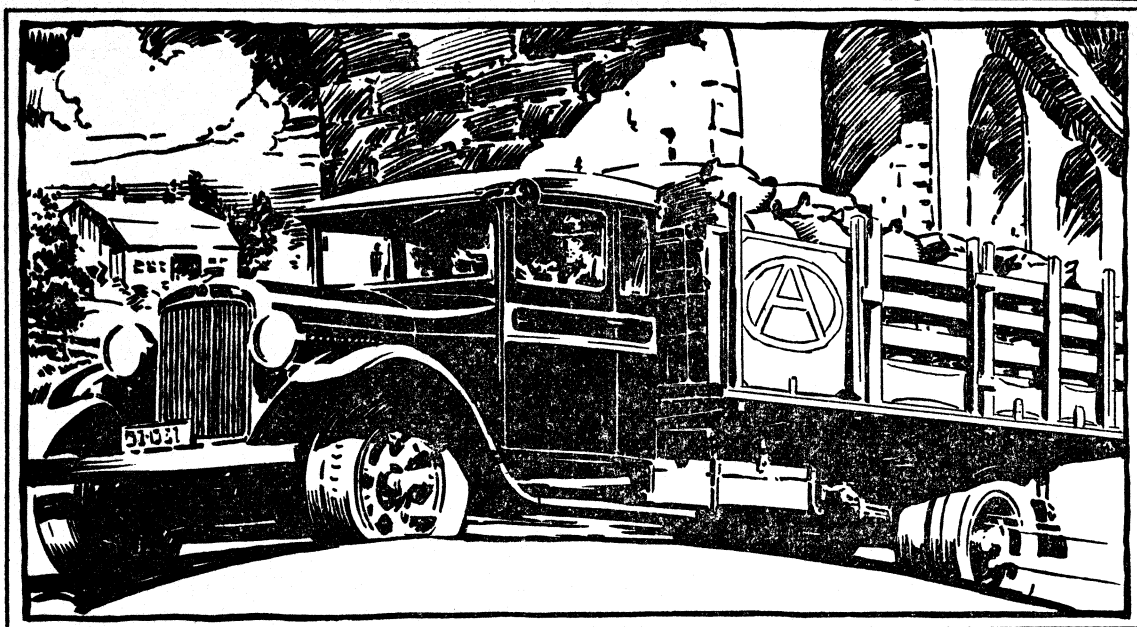
Volume VII
Number V

AUGUST, 1930.

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Submitted by Lt.-Comdr. P.J. Searles, (CEC), USN.			



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Volume VII
Number V

AUGUST, 1930

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BUDGET - 1931

The Governor has announced a tentative budget as shown below for 1931. Pending complete fiscal data from the office of the Auditor-Registrar, for the year 1930, it has not been possible to make a complete analysis for the last year's receipts and expenditures. A detailed account will appear in our next issue. It is well to note in the tentative budget, that the appropriation for education does not include any expenditures for the American school system, and that the great apparent increase in Industries is due to the inclusion of reimbursable items. As a matter of fact, practically all departments are given approximately the same amount as for the past year. The reduction in the amount authorized for the Health Officer is due to the removal of transportation charges from his account.

Department	1930		1931
	Original	Plus Changes	
Executive	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,650.00
Health Officer	1,000.00	1,000.00	768.00
Police	14,400.00	15,205.80	14,855.00
Attorney General	905.00	905.00	909.00
Judiciary	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,100.00
Customs	1,150.00	1,270.00	1,442.52
Auditor-Registrar	11,500.00	10,672.00	10,160.00
Guam Militia	80.00	102.20	100.00
Education	43,000.00	43,046.60	43,000.00
Industries	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00
TOTAL	\$181,335.00	\$182,301.60	\$207,984.52

BRIEF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Last minute information received from the Governor's office is that the fiscal year 1930 was the most successful which the island of Guam has had.

The following is the recapitulation:

General Revenues	\$148,903.21
Utility profit and Investment Income	44,793.04
Total Revenues	\$193,696.25
Less: Expenditure to conduct Government	165,442.85
Unexpended income fiscal year, 1930	\$ 28,253.40

This recapitulation is given in accordance with the system of bookkeeping now in effect, in order that it may be comparable with recent years. However, the Governor considers that the present system is defective and that it does not show the real financial status of the island for the past years' operations unless one understands all its peculiarities. One thing which makes the figures deceiving to the uninitiated is that expenditures for the construction of new public buildings are normally classed as "investments" rather than "expenses for conducting the government."

Of the total revenues during the past year, \$24,000.00 was received as an extra dividend from the Bank of Guam and was applied immediately in the construction of the Coontz Building. This sum does not appear in the expenditures. However, the expenditures do include practically \$4,000.00 now loaned to the American school fund and athletic field project all of which will eventually be returned to the Treasury. More detailed figures will appear in our next issue.

The Governor states that he intends to modify the present bookkeeping system during the current year so as to make the figures easier for the layman to understand, but that the figures given above must necessarily be used in comparisons with the achievements of past administrations.

CENSUS STATISTICS 1930

The preliminary statistics for the Guam, 1930, census, as published by the local supervisor of the census, are:

Municipalities	Population	Farms	Livestock
Agana	11,041	1,175	1,393
Agat	888	146	153
Asan	559	71	113
Inarajan	1,176	271	217
Merizo	1,101	340	218
Piti	928	96	155
Sumay	1,211	148	210
Yona	489	95	93
Service	1,118	—	14
Total	18,511	2,342	2,566

The per cent of increase over 1920, not including American service personnel, is 38.8.

The population of Agana is 8,689.

FIRST PACK OF GUAM PINEAPPLES

The Guam Packing Corporation will put up their first pack of pineapples this season. Guam's pioneer canning factory will commence operations as the fruit ripens, the first picking of the fruit will commence early in August and will continue until about December. At a recent meeting of the stockholders it was announced that the first pack of Guam pineapples would be eight thousand cases.

Additional fields will be planted as rapidly as the land can be properly prepared, and it is expected that within a very few years Guam will become known as one of the pineapple packing centers of the Pacific.

This is the first effort that has been made to develop the pineapple in Guam on a commercial basis, and also the first to attempt to develop the agricultural resources of the Island for export trade. Endeavors are being made to interest native farmers in planting all available land in pineapples as fast as seed plants will become available.

THE GUAM RECORDER

Published Monthly at Agana, Guam.
For Progress, Education and Development
in this Island.

W. W. Rowley Editor

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THE GUAM RECORDER, AGANA, GUAM.

INVESTMENT IN HOME INDUSTRIES

Stocks and Bonds in innumerable forms of securities are daily offered and listed to the public for investment. Millions of small investors in the United States and elsewhere in the world are buying these stocks and bonds with a percentage saved from their earnings.

As the future wealth and prosperity of the people of Guam depends upon the agriculture development of the island, any, and all, well paying products of the soil should be safe investments.

Education has lifted the inhabitants far above the wildest anticipations of their forefathers — It has also changed their whole mode of life and it has created a demand for luxuries and conveniences of modern civilized times. — But has it increased the productive power of the people? Does Guam produce more food and mercantile products than local requirements demand? Does all of the money that is spent by the people annually come from the products of the Island? Does the exports of the island equal the imports? Many such questions may be asked, but the only answer is NO. — The people of Guam continue to spend more money than they earn.

No country or people can be prosperous that does not produce more than is required by local demands, — there must be enough left over for sale to other countries. Therefore, the investment in, and the support of any honest organization with an object to develop

the natural resources of the country, should be a good investment.

The public education of the inhabitants of Guam, regardless of what may be said to the contrary, have developed the youth of today along many lines.

But if there is to be profitable advancement due to the education received, they must concentrate on the development of the only natural resources available — agriculture. If their earning power is not sufficient to develop their own small farms, they should save a portion each month from their earnings and invest in the stock of any local organization that is developing a well paying product, and endeavoring to make of Guam a richer and better place in which to live. By so doing, they are not only taking a part in the advancement of their Island and bettering the conditions of all of the people of the community, but they are laying a substantial foundation for a better and more comfortable life for themselves and their dependents.

DO YOU DRIVE A CAR ?

The following true story was sent out last season by the Citizens' Safety Committee of Philadelphia:

"A wave of the hand, a kiss blown on the breeze, from the sweetest little pal in all the world I stood for some moments watching her chubby little figure in blue and white, an extremely important little person on her way to school. And then she turned the corner It must have been about four o'clock — my mind has been sort of deadened since — that the boss sent for me. "Bob" said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, 'there's been an accident and you'd better hurry up to the house.' Well, there isn't much more to tell. That little pal of mine — she — she — wasn't at the window watching for me as usual. For an instant I faltered, it just seemed as though something within me went dead, and I had to fight for breath. In a little time I went out to the gate just as I had that very morning. And I looked down the street as best I could — Right over there, a short block away, was where she turned the corner — and passed forever out of my life. Today, it was my little girl; tomorrow, or next day, it will be some other little pal quite as dear. And so on and on until the conscience of men shall cry a halt to this passion for fast driving in localities where danger, obvious, stares drivers plumb in the eye.

A lot might be written on the subject of fast and careless driving about the narrow streets of Agana, with its many blind crossings and pavementless thoroughfares, not to mention the public highways passing through villages where in some cases the communities must cross the road for their water supply — and the country roads with their many turns where vehicles and pedestrians alike are out of view until the danger point is reached.

The next time you believe that you are late and must "step on the gas", or take advantage of a straightaway piece of the road to let'er out, remember the little story you have just read, and expect at

any moment to see some little one rush out from the dense foliage so close to the road, and imaging you can feel its crushed body under the wheels of your car.

The mere fact that you sounded your horn and put on your brakes, or at least thought that you did, will be of little consolation to the injured one or to the distressed family.

Read that little story again.

HOW TO KEEP FROM GROWING OLD

Extracts From World's Almanac.

1 Always drive fast out of alleys. You might hit a policeman. There's no telling.

2 Always pass the car ahead on curves or turns. Don't use the horn because it might unnerve the other fellow and cause him to turn out too far.

3 Demand half of the road. The middle half. Insist on your rights.

4 Always lock your brakes when skidding. It makes the job more artistic. Often you can turn clear around.

5 Always drive close to children in wet weather. Greiving mothers and fathers will erect a monument to your memory.

6 Always try to pass cars on a hill when it is possible. It shows your bus has more power and you can turn somewhere surely if you meet another car at the top.

7 Never look around when you back up. There's never anything behind your automobile.

8 A few shots of booze will enable you to make your car do real stunts. For permanent results quaff long and deeply of the flowing bowl before taking the wheel.

9 Drive as fast as you can on wet pavements. There is always something to stop you when you lose control. Often a heavy truck, a coconut tree or a cemetery wall.

10 New drivers should drive always fast. It shows you are a man of pep even though an amateur driver.

11 Never stop, look or listen around corners. It consumes valuable time and furthermore your time is more valuable than human lives.

12 Always race with other drivers to crossings. Passengers like it. It breaks the monotony of the scenery and furthermore excitement is your second name.

According to the "Science News Letter" owls have been shipped to one of the South Sea Islands to fight the plague of rats. There is a wonderful opportunity for a shipment of industrious owls being sent to Guam for the same purpose.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Local Customs and Language

By M. T. Pechman, CY. U.S.N.

Shanghai being international not only in its population but in its government, it is only natural that the daily life should be somewhat distinctive, and, of course quite different from our western cities. Generally speaking, westerners in Shanghai enjoy a measure of personal service quite out of the financial reach of persons of equal wealth at home. This is due to the cheapness of all kinds of labor and also to the fact that domestic service in China is part of the ordinary Chinese social life.

Various words in current use here will strike the stranger as odd. For instance, "chit". In the ordinary daily life of the settlement the greater part of such expenses as those incurred for lunches, drinks, teas, etc., which in the ordinary course of events would be paid for in cash in our own cities, are simply acknowledged by a form of I.O.U. known as a "chit". These are collected at the end of the month by "schroffs" who are nothing more than bill collectors.

Ever since the coming of the Westerners to China only a very few have acquired a working knowledge of the language, and conversely, until recent years, the Chinese have only learned such necessary English words as were required in the course of ordinary business. This language has become known as "pidgin" being the Chinese approximation for the word "business".

A few samples of the language will help the newcomer in making himself understood, but most important of all he should bear in mind that if you put a negative question to a Chinese, and he gives you an affirmative answer, the meaning is just the opposite of what it would be in English. For instance, if you say: "Mr. X no have got," by which you mean, "Is Mr. X not here?" and you get the answer, "Yes", that means that Mr. X is not here. The native has simply affirmed your negative.

Although pidgin English is usually used in the course of business one should never address an apparently well-to-do Chinese in that language or those of the higher paid servants. Bear in mind that there are today many highly educated Chinese who speak several languages. Address them first in good plain English and then if you are not understood apply the pidgin and if that doesn't work, **USE YOUR HANDS and YOUR HEAD.**

A lady visiting at the home of a friend of her's in Shanghai discovered that she had left her handkerchief in her room. Calling the Number One boy, she thought it would be a good opportunity to exercise her knowledge of pidgin English and addressed the servant as follows:

"Boy, you chop-chop top-side go missee sleep room by make-face table catchee one-piece blow-hank putum stink-water, bring down-side."

The Boy upon return handed her the handkerchief, saying, "Here is the kerchief Miss desired from her dressing table with a drop of perfume."

ORAL HYGIENE

(Continued from July Issue)

SUBMITTED BY DR. RALPH S. HORNING

AN ARTICLE BY DR. PAUL R. STILLMAN, FROM DENTAL DIGEST

In regard to the problem of oral hygiene, I take this opportunity to quote Dr. Paul R. Stillman, an authority on the treatment of diseases of the investing tissues or supporting structures of the teeth.

THE STORY OF THE TOOTHBRUSH

"It will be my privilege to tell you something about a means which has been provided by which you may control some of the evils which go with dental disease.

This means is, in a word, the *toothbrush*. I do not mean by this just any toothbrush, however. Nor do I mean just any way of using it. Dentists have recognized for years that the toothbrush was capable of doing harm in the mouth, and some even today go so far as to forbid their patients to use the toothbrush. Let me put to rest any doubts you may have on this point. The toothbrush, if of proper design and if properly used, is the best friend of our teeth and gums.

You can go into a drug store and buy toothbrushes of all shapes and sizes. There are still more toothbrushes of most freakish designs that have never found their way to the druggists' shelves. There are more varieties of toothbrushes than there are of dogs. Some brushes are so large that it is almost impossible to get them into the average human mouth; others are so small that the user never knows just where they are, or what they are doing. Toothbrushes that have very long rows of bristles and cover many teeth at a time are inefficient. They cannot be used to accomplish effectively the things for which a toothbrush should be used. The same may be said of brushes whose bristle tufts are of uneven length. The bristle tufts should be essentially of the same length from the toe to the heel of the brush.

Most people have the idea that the toothbrush is to be used primarily for cleaning the teeth. This is not the whole truth. The most important and the most valuable thing that we can do with the toothbrush is to stimulate the gums. Cleaning the teeth, while important, is a secondary function. What is desired of the toothbrush is that it shall provide health in a greater and greater degree. Health in general does not reside in cleanliness alone. This is quite as true for the mouth as for the rest of the body. We must have cleanliness for health, but every student of health knows that bathing or cleansing processes will not develop health. Dentists frequently see mouths which are clean, and which nevertheless have disease. The thing that we need to know is how to have a healthy mouth, and in order to have this, we must know the real foundation of health in the mouth.

Physiologists tell us that the healthiest parts of the body are those in which use or function is at its

maximum. Function stimulates the replacement of worn-out tissue cells. When these cells are rapidly and fully reproduced, we shall have the greatest degree of health. The muscles are a striking example of this, and not only does the athlete show the ideal reproduction of muscle tissue, but this process is carried by extension into all the other tissues of the body. These other tissues benefit because of the stimulation of the blood-stream. This circulation of the blood is the foundation of health.

The teeth and gums and jaws require a great amount of nutriment, in spite of the fact that the teeth themselves seem not to rebuild, as do the gums and other vascular structures. There are no muscles in the gums, and therefore the stimulation of the blood-stream must be accomplished in an indirect way. If we used our teeth as vigorously as the cave-dweller, for instance, we should not have to worry about stimulation of the blood supply to the parts. But the modern dietary and the modern methods of preparing it rob the teeth of much of the exercise which they ought to get. We, therefore, have to provide the equivalent of this exercise by artificial means, if we are to preserve our teeth.

You may have seen statements in the newspapers to the effect that the human race will in another hundred years or so be toothless. It is quite certain that if we were to proceed as we now are going, the day would come when teeth would actually disappear. But science has before this found a way to circumvent the misfortunes which our modern ways of living tend to produce. We have been told that in a short time we should be without coal for heat, gasoline for motors and even food for sustaining life itself. All these prophecies are being proved false through the discoveries of science. We are in no more danger of becoming a toothless race than we are of freezing to death in winter from a lack of coal. Each emergency can be met. As regards the teeth, we feel sure that we now have the means of preserving them.

It goes without saying that in the beginning health depends upon proper food-intake. This has been recognized by students of hygiene for a great many years. It is only in recent years, however, that we have begun to learn the influence which certain foods have on the development of the teeth. This department of dental science is being developed very rapidly and the part which proper nourishment plays in mouth-health is well known. It is my privilege to tell you that food alone will not produce health in the mouth.

There is a belief on the part of the public which

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 104)

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

One of Our Oldest Buildings

In our last issue we noted the condemnation of the Old Ordnance Building, constructed during the Spanish regime in about 1736, and of the building situated just back of it (known as No. 30). Both of these buildings were doomed due to age and generally bad condition.

When the Ordnance building was demolished it was apparent that safety demanded such a step since many of the iron uprights, on which the entire strength of the building depended, were rotted entirely through and even a slight earthquake might have brought the whole structure down on the heads of its occupants.

While we naturally regret to see such an old landmark pass, progress is relentless in its acts, and it is apparent that the city will be better off for the change. The area is being cleared and will add attractiveness to the plaza and the Government House grounds. It is not being merged into the garden of the Government House but is being preserved as a separate garden, primarily for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. It is expected that it will be equipped with benches and other facilities, including rest rooms, and that it will be open to the public on Sundays, holidays, fiestas, and occasions of visits by transportation or commercial vessels. It will thus fill a long needed want, since at the present time visitors are quite at a loss to find adequate rest room facilities.

Death Of Distinguished U. S. Marine Officer

By Radio Despatch from the Secretary of the Navy.

Major General Wendell C. Neville, Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, died at the home of his daughter at Edgewater Beach, Maryland, on the eighth of July.

General Neville entered the Naval Service as a Naval Cadet in 1886, and his service has been continuous since that date. He served with honor and distinction in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, at Vera Cruz, and in the World War in which he commanded the Fifth Marines and later the Fourth Brigade of Marines, in all the engagements in which those famous organizations participated. He has been many times decorated by his own and other governments. Brigadier General Ben Herbard Fuller has been designated to act as Commandant U. S. Marine Corps until General Neville's successor has been appointed by the President.

Stay Home Young Man, Stay Home

The depression in business, and the unemployment problems reported from all parts of the States, should be of interest to the people of Guam, and in particular to those who may be contemplating leaving for the States with the intention of obtaining employment.

School Improvements

The Governor has authorized the immediate construction of two new buildings for the school system. The larger of these buildings will be an agricultural school in Agaña and is to be situated on San Ramon Street on the site of the present shelter used for this purpose. This building will be of substantial framed construction with the office completely inclosed and the agricultural section with slotted sides. It will be well floored throughout and will comprise the second unit of the Guam industrial group which the administration is endeavoring to establish in the vicinity above mentioned. It is interesting to note that the school carpenter shop recently rebuilt and relocated is now being turned over entirely to the Head of Department of Education, so that the industrial group plans are progressing satisfactorily.

The second building authorized is a set of teachers' quarters at Agat. Increased attendance in the Agat School has made further space necessary, and to obtain this, the present teachers' quarters installed within the school building proper will be removed as soon as the separate teachers' quarters are completed.

GUAM IS GROWING UP

A clipping from the 'Boston Post' recently received, contains an interesting article on Guam, accompanied by a view of part of the harbor taken from Sumay.

It is evident that this article which carried the caption, "Famous Villages and Towns", was written from an account that has become past history. One statement was to the effect that "the old Palace of Spanish days, the Marine Barracks, one large Church, a few schools, hospitals and public buildings comprise the chief structures. The population is placed at 15000, and the natives are stated as not having a desire for automobiles and other things that stimulate Americans to hustle.

The recent census shows the population to be 18,511. The following list of registered vehicles disproves the statement that automobiles are not desired by the natives, and our Post Office building, Bank building, and the vast improvement in dwellings and other structures have evidently become a part of Guam since the recording of the information from which the article was written.

Guam Registered Vehicles 1930

Privately owned automobiles	101
Government cars and trucks	73
Passenger cars (Taxi Service)	107
Freight and delivery cars and trucks	93
Bicycles	714
Bull Carts	694

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS AND TRADES OF THE EUROPEANS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES

BY ABBE RAYNAL, TRANSLATED BY J. O. JUSTAMOND, F.R.S.

THIS EDITION PUBLISHED BY A. STRAHAN AND T. CADELL, LONDON, 1788.

Submitted by Lieut.-Comdr. P. J. Searles, (CEC), U. S. Navy.

The Abbe Raynal, an eminent French historian and philosopher, wrote numerous books, none of which gained greater prominence than his "History of Settlements and Trade in the East and West Indies". He covered the subject in several volumes, in one of which he describes Mexico, the Marianas, and the Philippines. Extracts relating to Guam will be published in the Recorder. We will start with the Abbe's account of trade and shipping across the Pacific, as it was this trade that in early years gave its importance as a port of call for Spanish galleons.

"When the court of Madrid, whose ambition increased with their prosperity, had conceived the plan of forming a great establishment in Asia, their attention was seriously engaged in considering of expedients to insure its success. This project was necessarily attended with great difficulties. The riches of America so powerfully attracted the Spaniards, who consented to a voluntary exile, that it did not appear possible to engage even the most wretched of them to settle at the Philippines, unless it were agreed to give them a share in the treasures of those islands. This sacrifice was resolved upon. The rising colony was authorized to send every year into America India goods, in exchange for metals.

This unrestrained freedom was attended with such important consequences, that the jealousy of the mothercountry was excited. Tranquillity was in some measure restored, by restraining a commerce, which was thought to be, and which really was, immense. The trade that was to be allowed in future, was divided into twelve thousand equal shares. Every head of a family was to have one, and persons in office a number proportioned to their rank. Religious communities were included in this arrangement, according to the extent of their credit, and the opinion that was entertained of their utility.

The vessels which set out at first from the island of Cebu, and afterwards from the island of Luconia, originally took the route of Peru. The length of this voyage was prodigious. Trade-winds were discovered, which opened a much shorter passage to Mexico; and this branch of commerce was transacted on its coast, where it was settled.

A vessel of about two thousand tons burthen is dispatched every year from the port of Manila. According to the laws at present in force, and which have frequently been varied, this ship ought not to carry more than four thousand bales of merchandise, and yet it is laden with at least double that quantity. The expenses of building, of fitting out, and of the

voyage, which are always infinitely more considerable than they ought to be, are supported by the government, which receives no other indemnification than 75,000 piasters or 405,000 livres per vessel. (EDITOR'S NOTE. About \$80,000 gold.)

The departure of it is fixed for the month of July. After having cleared a multitude of islands and rocks, which are always troublesome, and sometimes dangerous, the galleon steers northward as far as the thirtieth degree of latitude. There the trade-winds begin to blow, which convey it to the place of its destination. It is generally thought, that if it proceeded further, it would meet with stronger and more regular winds, which would hasten its course; but the commanders are forbidden, under the heaviest penalties, to go out of the track that hath been marked out to them.

This is undoubtedly the reason that hath prevented the Spaniards, during the course of two centuries, from making the least discovery upon an ocean, which would have offered so many objects of instruction and advantage to more enlightened, and less circumspect nations. The voyage lasts six months, because the vessel is over-stocked with men and merchandise, and that all those who are on board are a set of timid navigators, who never make but little way during the night time, but often, though without necessity, make none at all.

The port of Acapulco, where the vessel arrives, hath two inlets, separated from each other by a small island: the entrance into them in the day is by means of a sea-breeze, and the sailing out in the night-time is effected by a land-breeze. It is defended only by a bad fort, fifty soldiers, forty-two pieces of cannon and thirty-two of the corps of artillery. It is equally extensive, safe, and commodious. The basin which forms this beautiful harbor is surrounded by lofty mountains, which are so dry, that they are even destitute of water. Four hundred families of Chinese, Mulattos, and Negroes, which compose three companies of Militia, are the only persons accustomed to breathe the air of this place, which is burning, heavy, and unwholesome. The number of inhabitants in this feeble and miserable colony is considerably increased upon the arrival of the galleons, by the merchants from all the provinces of Mexico, who come to exchange their silver and their cochineal, for the spices, muslins, china, printed linens, silks, perfumes, and gold works of Asia.

At this market, the fraud impudently begun in the Old World, is as impudently completed in the New.

The statutes have limited the sale to 2,700,000 livres, and it exceeds 10,800,000 livres. (EDITOR'S NOTE. 2,700,000 livres was about \$500,000 gold, which in those days had a purchasing power equal to perhaps \$5,000,000 now.) All the money produced by these exchanges should give ten per cent to the government: but they are deprived of three-fourths of the revenue which they ought to collect from their customs, by false entries.

After staying here about three months, the galleon resumes its course to the Philippine Islands, with a few companies of infantry, destined to recruit the garrison of Manilla. This vessel hath been intercepted in its passage three times by the English. It was taken in 1587 by Cavendish, in 1709 by Rogers, and in 1742 by Anson. (EDITOR'S NOTE. These three men all visited the Marianas, and it was just after his stay at Tinian that Lord Anson captured the Spanish galleon). The least part of the riches with which it is laden remains in the colony: the rest is distributed among the nations which had contributed to form its cargo.

The long passage which the galleons had to make, had made it a desirable thing to have a port where they might refit and take up refreshments. Such a port was found on the road from Acapulco to the Philippines, in an Archipelago known by the name of the Marianne islands.

These islands form a chain which extends from the 13th to the 22d degree. Several of them are nothing more than rocks: but there are nine of them which are of some extent. There it is that nature, in all her richness and beauty, displays a perpetual verdure; abounds in flowers of exquisite odour, in waters as clear as crystal, falling into cascades; in trees loaded with flowers and fruits at the same time, and in picturesque situations which art will never imitate. (EDITOR'S NOTE. It is plain from reading the above that the Abbe was practically copying the praises of Crozet):

In this Archipelago, which is situated under the torrid zone, the air is pure, the sky serene, and the climate temperate.

It was formerly inhabited by numbers of people, the origin of whom nothing remains to indicate. They were undoubtedly thrown on these coasts by some storm; but this event must have happened so long ago, that they had forgotten their origin, and thought themselves the only inhabitants of the globe.

Some customs, most of them similar to those of the other savages of the South Sea, serve them instead of a form of worship, of a code of laws, and of a system of government. They passed their days in perpetual indolence; and it was to the bananas, to the cocoa-nuts, and especially to the rima, that they owed this misfortune or advantage.

The rima, mentioned by some travellers under the name of the bread-tree, is not yet well known to the botanists. It is a tree, the stem of which, that is high and straight, is divided towards its top into several branches. Its leaves are alternate, large, firm, thick, and deeply sinuated towards their lateral

edges. The youngest of them, before they unfold themselves, are inclosed in a membrane which dries up, and when it falls, leaves a circular impression round the stem. They yield, as well as the other parts of the tree, a very viscid, milky fluid. From the axilla of the superior leaves, a spongy substance is produced, six inches in length, and covered all over with male flowers, very close to each other. Lower down, other substances are found, loaded with female flowers, the pistil of which becomes an elongated berry filled with a kernel. These berries, which are supported upon one common axis, are so close to each other, that they are confounded, and form, by their assemblage, a very large fruit, ten inches in length, and beset with thick, short, and blunted points. It appears that there are two species or varieties of the rima. The fruit of one of them is pulpy on the inside, and full of kernels, which are good for eating, and which have the figure and taste of the chestnut. The fruit of the other species is smaller: it hath no kernels, because these come to nothing when it is perfectly ripe. The pulp of it is soft, sweetish, and unwholesome. (EDITOR'S NOTE. This is an error as both species are used as food.) But when it is gathered a little before it is ripe, it hath the taste of the artichoke, and is eaten as bread, from whence it hath been called the Bread fruit. Those who wish to keep it one or two years, cut it into slices and dry it in the oven, or in the sun.

There are three things which appear worthy of remark in the history of the Marianne islands.

The use of fire was totally unknown there. None of those terrible volcanoes, the destructive traces of which are indelibly marked on the face of the globe; none of those celestial phaenomena which frequently light up devouring and unexpected flames in all climates; none of those fortunate occurrences, which, by friction or collision, extract brilliant sparks from such a number of bodies; nothing, in a word, had given the peaceable inhabitants of the Marianne islands the least idea of an element so familiar to other nations. It was necessary that the resentment of the first Spaniards that arrived upon these savage coasts, should burn some hundreds of their huts, in order to make them acquainted with it.

This use of fire was little calculated to give them a favourable idea of it, or to make them wish to see it appear again. Accordingly, they took it for an animal which fixed itself to the wood, and fed upon it. Those whom their ignorance of so new an object had induced to come near it, having burnt themselves, their cries inspired the rest with terror, so that they did not dare to look at it but at a great distance. They dreaded the bite of this wild beast, whom they thought capable of wounding them by the mere violence of its respiration. They recovered, however, by degrees from the consternation with which they had been seized: their mistake was gradually removed, and they at length accustomed themselves to the use of this valuable advantage, of which all other known people had been in possession, from time immemorial;

(EDITOR'S NOTE. Many of the early explorers and writers fell into the same error as Abbe Raynal, in

supposing that the ancient Chamorros did not know the use of fire. From evidence gathered in recent years, and particularly from examinations of Lat'te sites, etc., it is almost certain that the Chamorros were thoroughly familiar with fire and used it for cooking and for various ceremonial purposes. Fragments of old pottery discovered in Guam and Saipan indicate that they were burned.)

Another circumstance worthy of attention is the superiority which the weaker sex had assumed over the stronger in the Marianne islands. Such was their ascendant, that the women there enjoyed unlimited power in their families; that nothing could be parted with without their consent, and that they had the free disposal of every thing, that in no instance, even that of infidelity publicly acknowledged, it was permitted to be wanting in the attentions that were due to them; that how little soever they themselves might judge their husbands to be deficient in mildness, complaisance, and submission, they were at liberty to make a new choice; and that if they thought themselves betrayed, they might pillage the hut, and cut down the trees of the traitor, or make their relations, or companions, commit the same havock.

But how could such strange customs have been established, and have taken root. If we credit ancient or modern accounts, the men of this Archipelago were black, ugly, and deformed; they had most of them a disgusting cutaneous disease, notwithstanding the daily use of the bath. (EDITOR'S NOTE. The Abbe is in error here. Most old writers speak of the Chamorromen being fine looking and healthy). The women, on the contrary, had a tolerably clear complexion, regular features, an easy air, some graces, and a taste for singing and dancing. It is not therefore surprising that with all these means of pleasing, they should have acquired an absolute empire, which cannot be shaken. It is truly extraordinary, that there should have been any countries, and especially savage regions, where a difference so marked hath been found between the two sexes. The unanimity of historians upon this point, will probably never silence the doubts that naturally arise in the mind from so improbable an account.

The united testimonies of any number of writers, cannot prevail against a well known, general, and constant law of nature. We know, that in every part, except at the Marianne islands, the woman has been found, as she ought to be, subject to the man. In order to induce me to believe this exception, it must be supported by another: which is, that in this region, the women were superior to the men, not only in understanding, but in bodily strength. If I be not assured of one of these facts, I shall deny the other; unless, however, some superstitious tenet have rendered their persons sacred. For there is nothing which superstition doth not alter, no custom, however monstrous, which it doth not establish, no crimes to which it doth not lead, no sacrifices which it doth not obtain. If superstition, at the Marianne islands, declares to man, It is the will of God that thou shouldst cringe before woman; he will not

fail to cringe to her. Beauty, talents, and wit, in all countries of the world, whether savage or civilized, will induce a man to throw himself at the feet of a woman: but these advantages peculiar to some women, cannot establish in any part a general system, of the tyranny of the weaker sex over the stronger. The man commands the woman, even in those countries where the woman commands the nation. The phaenomenon, at the Marianne islands, would be in the system of morality, the same as the equilibrium of two unequal weights, suspended to levers of equal length, would be in the system of philosophy. No kind of authority ought to induce us to believe an absurdity. But it may be urged, that the women may have deserved this authority on account of some important services, the memory of which may have been lost. Supposing this to be the case, the men would soon have forgotten the gratitude they might have shewn in the first instance.

The third remarkable thing in the Marianne islands, was a pross, (proa) or canoe, the singular form of which hath always attracted the attention of the most enlightened navigators.

These people resided in islands separated from each other by considerable distances. Although they had neither the means nor the desire of making exchanges, yet they wished to communicate with each other. They succeeded in this design with the assistance of a vessel, entirely safe, though very small: a vessel fit for every naval evolution, notwithstanding the simplicity of its construction; and so easily managed, that three men were sufficient for all the manoeuvres; a vessel, which received the wind sideways, a circumstance absolutely necessary in these latitudes; which had the unparalleled advantage of going and returning, without ever tacking about, and merely by shifting the sail; a vessel, in a word, so expeditious, that it ran twelve or fifteen knots in less than an hour, and that it sometimes went faster than the wind. All connoisseurs acknowledge, that this pross, (proa) which is called flying, on account of its lightness, is the most perfect kind of boat that hath ever been contrived; and the invention of it cannot be disputed with the inhabitants of the Marianne islands, since the model of it hath never been found on any sea in the world. If it were reasonable to decide upon the genius of a nation, from one single distinct art, we could not avoid having the greatest opinion of these savages, who, with coarse utensils, and without the assistance of iron, have obtained effects at sea, which the most enlightened people have not been able to procure to themselves from a multiplicity of contrivances. But in order to determine with judgment on this matter, it would require other proofs than a single talent, which chance may have supplied; and these proofs are not to be found in any history.

The Marianne islands were discovered in 1521 by Magellan. This celebrated navigator called them the Ladrone Islands, because their savage inhabitants, who had not the least idea of the right of property, which is unknown in a state of nature, stole

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 94)

PUBLIC SCHOOL NAMED FOR NATIVE PRIEST

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE NAMING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL
IN THE DISTRICT OF SAN ANTONIO, AGANA.

The Executive Order issued 27th June, by Governor Willis W. Bradley, Jr., naming the public school located in the district of San Antonio, Agana, after Padre Palomo, Guam's one outstanding character, was officially carried out with appropriate ceremonies on the 3rd of July.

Monsignor Jose Torres Palomo, was a native of Guam. He acquired the status of priesthood in the Catholic church and served his people faithfully for more than fifty years.

During his younger years his duties as a priest called him to the other islands of the group, and it was often necessary due to transportation problems, to make these voyages of more than one hundred miles on the open sea, in frail native canoes or dugouts. He celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1909, and was at that time created Monsignor by the Pope.

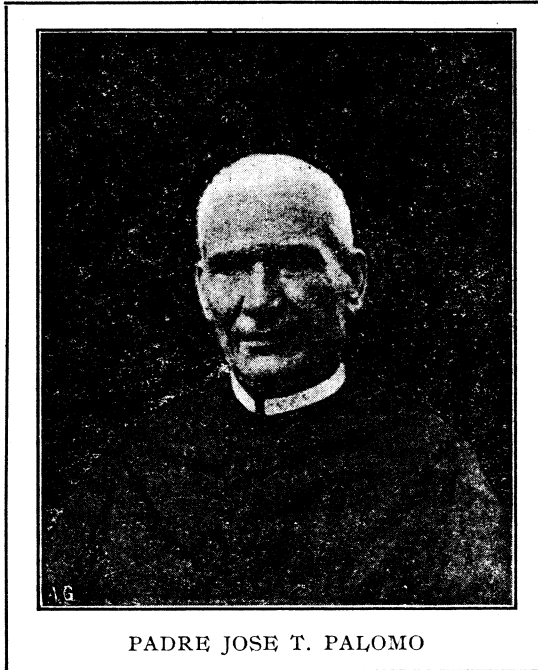
PROGRAM

Opening Selection	Navy Band
Singing of "America"	School Children
Publication of the Governor's Order - By Chaplain T. C. Miller, U. S. N., Head of the Department of Education.	
Brief History of the Life of Padre Palomo - By the Bishop of Guam	
Remarks	Governor Bradley
Dedicatory Prayer	The Bishop of Guam
Flag Raising Exercises	School Children
The Pledge	School Children
March	Navy Band

REMARKS BY THE BISHOP OF GUAM

It is my privilege to have been acquainted with the venerated man to whose memory this modern school-building is being dedicated by virtue of the Order just published.

Padre Jose Palomo was born in Agana on the 19th of October, 1836, and passed away on July 5th, 1919, at eighty-three years of age. Padre Palomo's name



PADRE JOSE T. PALOMO

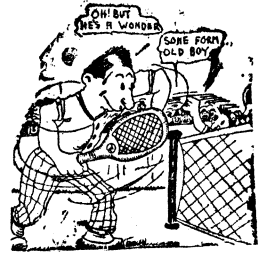
is, indeed, and will be for a long time, cherished by the Chamorro people, since he was the first Chamorro who acquired the status of priesthood in the Catholic Church. Many Americans hold a very kind remembrance of the old native Priest, who never disguised his pride of living under the glorious flag of the stars and stripes. Because Padre Palomo chose the ecclesiastical career he rose from the common level of his fellow countrymen and became one of their spiritual leaders. The Catholic Church, to which there is no difference of race or color, enrolled him in the ranks of her ministers, and assigned him the Marianas Islands as the field for his sacred activities. — Saipan, Tinian, Rota and especially Guam can give testimony of

the sacredotal zeal displayed by Padre Palomo for nearly sixty years in spiritual benefit of the islanders, until worn out by work and age he was granted a well deserved rest. I shall never forget the deep impression I felt in contemplating the venerable appearance of the old Priest in the church, in my house, or slowly walking through the streets, always modest and gentle, with a smile on his lips. Governor W. J. Maxwell showed evident proof of his high esteem toward Padre Palomo by having a fine Government carriage waiting every morning at the door of the old Priest's residence to take him for a daily ride. Governor W. W. Gilmer paid his last respects and compliments to the Chamorro Priest by joining the multitude on the streets and in the church during his funeral services. On account of his philanthropic works, Padre Palomo was awarded the Royal Cross of Beneficence by the Spanish Government, and Kaiser William II presented him with a gold crucifix. Finally the Holy Father Pious X, knowing the many merits won by Padre Palomo by his sterling religious work in behalf of the Catholic church throughout his long life, honored him the ecclesiastical title of Monsignor. Now, the present Governor Willis W. Bradley Jr., wishing to show his high esteem for the man that is looked upon as a genuine glory to the Island under his command, is dedicating this beautiful school building in honor of Padre Jose Palomo.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 98)

SPORTS

By Chief Pharmacist J. A. McCormack, U. S. Navy
Station Athletic Officer



Seating Arrangement At Basket-Ball Games

Due to the large attendance at the Service Club basket-ball games, it has been necessary to designate seating arrangements which will be reserved as follows;

CLASS "A" GAMES

- Section 1, and 2, Officers and families
- " 3, The Governor's section
- " 4, 5, and 6, Enlisted personnel and families.

BALCONY

- Section 1, Players waiting to play second game.
- " 2, and 3, Civilians
- " 4, 5, and 6, Enlisted personnel.

CLASS "B" GAMES

- Section 1, and 2, Officers and families
- " 3, The Governor's section
- " 4, Enlisted personnel and families
- " 5, and 6, Open to all.

BALCONY

- Section 1, Players waiting to play second game.
- " 2, 3, 4, and 5, Civilians
- " 6, Enlisted personnel.

All sporting experts on the Island of Guam seem to be of the opinion that the race for Basketball honors this year will be hotter than ever, every team seems to be just a little bit stronger than last year and the league is well balanced. The Aviation and Navy teams with a years experience and a few new players are no longer a set-up for the Sumay and 42nd. Company Marines and when the Piti Marine entry gets a couple of more games out of their systems they will be bad news themselves.

The Sumay team will be dealt a severe blow when the Chaumont takes Sneak Baker and Santee to the Fourth Regiment in Shanghai, Baker has been slow in rounding into shape this year but at that he has been playing good Basketball, the Sneak had a big night against the Piti Irish recently when he sank the casaba for 18 points, not so bad for a sick man. Santee is a much better player than last year and the Shanghai Marines may consider themselves lucky in getting these stars.

Van Valey, the Navy's little big threat, is as good a Basketball player as you would care to see, he is as fast as a streak and is all over the floor like a carpet, the Sumay gang were run ragged watching him.

The Aviators have built themselves a nice Basketball court and are getting plenty of good practice, they are going to be the big poison of this years race, Wallace, Thetford, and Williams, are well over six feet and what a tough time they give the sand-blowers on the other teams, Russell can hardly be classed as a midget and if Bivings lacks anything in size he more than makes up for it in speed. Look out for these birds they are going some place.

The 42nd. Company Marine outfit present for your approval two new hoopsters in Knopes and Waddle, and if anybody should whisper in your ear that these babies don't know their basketball, ask them to tell you another, the night they played the Navy these two boys had the customers goggle-eyed watching them.

The Piti Marines, playing their first year in the Guam League, are improving in each game and with their new coach Lieut. Walter J. Stuart who is an old hand at the game, they should get much hotter. Devin stands out so far as their ace but the wise ones tells us to watch Alexander the guy they named the ragtime band after.

Speaking of basketball games we hope that you didn't miss that one between the Aviators and the Sumay Marines, the game ended 19-15 in favor of the Sumay gang but that's only a part of the story, it would take a Gratland Rice to tell about that one, the Flyers led for three quarters and then the Sumay gang with a finish that would not be denied came through for the win. To single out an individual for honors in that game would be an injustice to the other players, they were all hotter than Gallant Fox.

The news recently informed upon a message that was sent by cable and telegraph from San Francisco around the world, it took exactly five minutes, that's just two minutes faster than Mr. Yaecker, star outfielder of the Officers baseball team, can circle the bases.

The cauli-flower industry is about to come into its own on the Island of Guam with the opening of Bordallo's new swat emporium scheduled for the latter part of August. There will be plenty of room for the fans and boxers and this new arena is just what the doctor ordered. Boxing is a great game when conducted properly and probably the most disgusting when improperly handled. From all reports Mr. Bordallo has spared no expense in equipping his arena. The ring floor covering, ropes, and posts, are

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 100)

BUTLER'S CARBONATED BEVERAGE

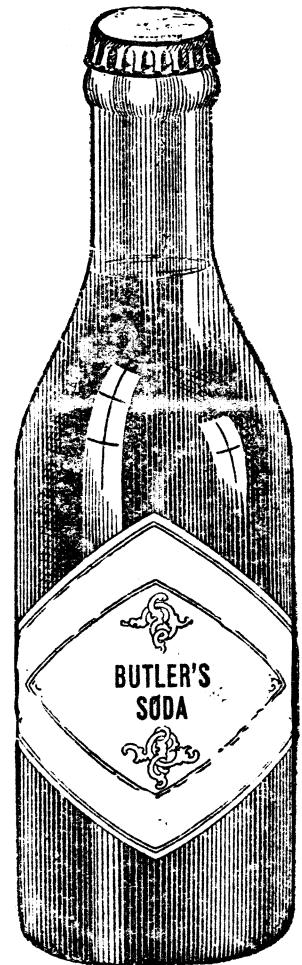
THE AUTOCRAT OF BOTTLED DRINKS.

In Nature's own color, the green bottle---the bottle of charm and purity. The label, designed by experts is dainty and attractive. But, on the inside---the soda itself, lies the biggest reason for the wide popularity of this famous Carbonated Beverage.

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Frankly we have studied beverage making for 15 years. The three hundred thousand bottles put out by us last year say what people think of Butler's Carbonated Beverages. That's why we offer you today the best drink on the market---and the purest.

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Capital	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus	33,000.00
Deposits	398,586.97

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charge up to \$300.00 in value. Money tele-
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We offer general banking facilities necessary
in the transaction of public business.

**A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and
Trades of the Europeans in the East and West Indies**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 90)

from on board their ships some trifles which tempted their curiosity. The Spaniard neglected, for a long time, to fix themselves in this Archipelago, where there were none of those rich mines that excited their cupidity. It was only in 1668, that the ships which stopped there, from time to time, in their passage from Mexico to the East Indies, landed a few missionaries on these islands. Ten years after this, the court of Madrid thought that they did not gain a sufficient number of subjects by means of persuasion; and they supported the sermons of their missionaries with a military force.

Savages, living by themselves, and guided by a wild instinct; to whom the bow and arrow were even unknown, and whose only weapon of defense was a large stick: such savages could not resist the European arms and troops. Nevertheless, most of them suffered themselves to be put to death rather than they would submit. A great number of them were the victims of the disgraceful maladies which their inhuman conquerors had introduced among them. Those who had escaped all these disasters, took the desperate resolution of making their wives miscarry, in order that they might not leave behind them a progeny of slaves. The population decreased, throughout the whole Archipelago, to such a degree, that it became necessary, five and-twenty or thirty years ago, to unite the feeble remains of them in the single island of Guam.

This island is forty leagues in circumference. Its harbour, situated in the western part, and defended by a battery of eight guns, is formed on one side by a slip of land which advances two leagues into the sea, and on the other by a shoal of the same extent, which surrounds it almost circularly. Four ships may anchor here, sheltered from all winds except the western, which never blows hard in these latitudes.

At the distance of four leagues from this harbour, upon the borders of the sea, and in a fortunate position, the agreeable town of Agana is situated. In this chief place of the colony, and in twenty-one small hamlets scattered around the island, fifteen hundred inhabitants are distributed, the unfortunate remains of a population formerly numerous.

The interior part of Guam serves as an asylum and a pasture for the goats, hogs, oxen, and poultry, which the Spaniards brought there at the time of the conquest, and which have since become wild. These animals, which must either be shot or caught in a trap, were the principal food of the Indians and of their oppressors, when the face of things was suddenly changed.

An active, humane, and enlightened man, hath at length understood, that the population would not be restored, but that it would even still continue decreasing, unless he could succeed in introducing agriculture into his island. This elevated idea hath induced him to become himself a cultivator. Stimu-

lated by his example, the natives of the country have cleared those lands, the property of which he had promised them. These fields have been covered with rice, cacao, maize, sugar, indigo, cotton, fruits, and vegetables; the use of which, they had been suffered to remain ignorant of during one or two centuries; their success hath increased their docility. These children of rude nature, in whom tyranny and superstition had completed the degradation of the human species, have followed in the workshops some arts of primary necessity; and have frequented without any evident signs of reluctance, the schools that have been opened for their instruction. Their enjoyments have increased with their occupations; and they have at length experienced happiness in one of the finest countries in the world: so true it is that every thing may be accomplished by mildness and benevolence, since these virtues are capable of extinguishing resentment even in the mind of a savage.

This unexpected revolution hath been brought about by M. Tobias; who, in 1772, still governed the Marianne islands. May this virtuous and respectable Spaniard one day obtain what would complete his happiness, the consolation of seeing his favourite children forego their passions for the cocoa-tree wine, and their turn for labour increase.

If the Spaniards, from the beginning, had been inspired with the reasonable views of the prudent Tobias, the Marianne islands would have been civilized and cultivated. This double advantage would have procured to this Archipelago a security which it cannot expect from a garrison of an hundred and fifty men, concentrated in Guam.

The conquerors, quiet in their possessions, would then have devoted themselves to their passion for new discoveries, which were at that time the prevailing turn of the nation. Assisted by the genius of their new subjects for navigation, their activity would have conveyed the useful arts, and the spirit of society, into the numerous islands that cover the Pacific Ocean, and still beyond them. The universe would have been enlarged, as it were, by such glorious labours. All commercial nations would undoubtedly have derived, in process of time, some advantage from connexions formed with these regions, which were before unknown: since it is impossible that one nation should enrich itself, and that others should not partake of its prosperity; but the court of Madrid would have enjoyed sooner, and more constantly, the productions of these new establishments. If we do not mistake, this arrangement of matters would have been more advantageous to Spain, than that which confines the Marianne islands to the furnishing of refreshments for the galleons, returning from Mexico to the Philippines, as California is destined to supply them to those which go from the Philippines to Mexico."

We are firm believers in the maxim that for all right judgment of any man or thing it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing his bad.—*Goethe*.

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ORDERS AND NOTICES

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

GUAM

23 June, 1930

ORDER

It is hereby ordered that the Island of Guam be divided into eight Municipalities as follows:

1. Agana: That part of the Island of Guam lying north of the following line: commencing at the mouth of the Pigo River; thence along the channels of the Pigo and Fonte Rivers to corner "8" of lot No. 50 Agana Suburban; thence south and east along the boundary lines of the said lot No. 50 to corner "5" of lot No. 50 Agana Suburban; thence along the west side of the Macajna Road to a point N31° 53' W from corner "30" lot No. 450 Asan; thence directly across the Macajna Road to corner "30" of lot No. 450 Asan; thence southeasterly along the boundary lines of lot No. 450 Asan to corner "21" lot No. 450 Asan; thence easterly down the channels of the Lojao, Loufit and Pago Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

(a) The Municipality of Agana is further subdivided into Agana Urban and Agana Suburban as specified by Executive Order No. 63 of 2 December, 1924.

2. Asan: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean along the southwestern boundary of the Municipality of Agana to corner "21" of lot No. 450 Asan; thence westerly up the channels of the Lojao and Chachao Rivers to the intersection of the channel of the Chachao River with the western side of Mt. Tenjo Road; thence northerly on a direct line to corner "10" of lot No. 223, Piti; thence northerly and westerly along the boundaries of lot No. 223, Piti, to the Matgue River at corner "4" of lot No. 223, Piti; thence down the channel of the Matgue River to the Pacific Ocean.

3. Piti: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean along the western boundary of the Municipality of Asan to the intersection of the channel of the Chachao River with the western side of the Mt. Tenjo Road; thence along the western side of the Mt. Tenjo Road to the peak of Mt. Tenjo; thence down the channels of the Tenjo and Atantano Rivers to Apra Harbor; thence north 40° west across Apra Harbor and Luminao Reef to the Pacific Ocean.

4. Sumay: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean along the western boundary of the Municipality of Piti to the up-river side of the Atantano River Bridge; thence along the southeastern side of the Agana-Sumay Road to its intersection with the eastern side of the old Agat-Atantano Road; thence along the eastern sides of the old Agat-Atantano Road and the Sumay-Agat Road to the Ajuja River Bridge; thence down the channel of the Ajuja River to

the Pacific Ocean.

5. Agat: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean along the southeastern boundary of the Municipality of Sumay to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Municipality of Piti; thence along the southern boundary of the Municipality of Piti to the peak of Mt. Tenjo; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the triangulation station known as Laguins Monument; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the peak of Mt. Jumullong Manglo; thence northwesterly in a direct line to Facpi Point on the Pacific Ocean.

6. Yona: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean westerly along the southern boundary of the Municipality of Agana to its intersection with the boundary of the Municipality of Asan; thence westerly along the southern boundary of the Municipality of Asan to its intersection with the boundary of the Municipality of Piti; thence southerly along the boundary of the Municipality of Piti to the peak of Mt. Tenjo; thence southeasterly along the boundary of the Municipality of Agat to the triangulation station known as Laguina Monument; thence easterly along the south side of the Laguina-As Lucas trail to the Aplacha River; thence easterly down the channels of the Aplacha and Togcha Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

7. Inarajan: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean westerly along the southern boundary of the Municipality of Yona to the triangulation station known as Laguina Monument; thence southwesterly along the southeastern boundary of the Municipality of Agat to the peak of Mt. Jumullong Manglo; thence southerly in a direct line to the peak of Mt. Bulanos; thence southerly in a direct line to the peak of Mt. Sasalaguan; thence southeasterly in a direct line to Namo Spring; thence southeasterly down the channels of the Namo and Ajajan Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

8. Merizo: bounded by the following line; from the Pacific Ocean southeasterly along the southern boundary of the Municipality of Agat to the peak of Mt. Jumullong Manglo; thence southerly and southeasterly along the western boundary of the Municipality of Inarajan to the Pacific Ocean.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

GUAM

27 June, 1930

ORDER

It is hereby ordered that the school situated on lot No. 1065 in the city of Agana be known hereafter as

the Padre Jose Palomo School in honor of Padre Jose Palomo.

Padre Palomo, a member of the Chamorro race, acquired the status of priesthood in the Catholic church and served his people until death took him from the scene. Because of his loyalty to constituted authorities, his untiring labor for the betterment of Guam, and the great affection in which he held his fellow human beings, he was most highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

Padre Palomo died in Agana on 5 July, 1919.

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

CHANGES IN ORDERS AND REGULATIONS IN GUAM NO. 23.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
GUAM

27 June, 1930

The following change in Orders and Regulations with the Force and Effect of Law in Guam is published and made effective this date:

On page 18, Section IX, strike out paragraph 1 and insert therefor:

"Every dog imported into the Island of Guam is subject to such inspection and quarantine as may be directed at the time. A head tax of \$5.00 per dog so imported will be deposited with the Collector of Customs at the time the dog is landed. This tax will not be returnable even though the dog is refused entry after inspection. Any cost incurred due to quarantine of the dog will be assessed against its owner or importer".

WILLIS W. BRADLEY, JR.
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

NOTICE

8 July, 1930

The following extract from the Act of 2 March, 1907 is quoted for the information of those citizens of Guam having children born or residing in foreign countries:-

Sec. 6. That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

The Governor will be guided, where applicable, by the provisions of the above law.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL NAMED FOR NATIVE PRIEST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 91)

I feel that the wish of the Chamorro people is to thank sincerely our dear Governor Bradley for his kind remembrance of our foremost Chamorro. As for me, it is a great pleasure to do so in the name of all of the Chamorros."

DEDICATORY PRAYER

Almighty Lord, God of wisdom that madest man to Thy image and likeness with fitting mind and will, to know truth and follow it; we humbly beseech that all the children attending this school may obtain the eternal life, that is, that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou didst send into the world, so that they might be led to temporal and eternal happiness. So we beseech Thee in the name of the same Jesus Our Lord. Amen.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S REMARKS

It seems particularly appropriate to name this beautiful school in honor of Padre Jose Palomo, a Chamorro, and a life long resident of Guam. Padre Palomo was of our own day and time, and I have no doubt but that a great many of the people now residing in this vicinity were well acquainted with him in his old age.

During his long years of service, Padre Palomo supported loyally the government in power, whether Spanish or American; he worked diligently and faithfully for the advancement of the Chamorro people and for the Island of Guam; and was constantly on the alert to advance the interests of mankind in these regions. I hope that the teachers and students of this school will ever consider this old Chamorro priest as their guiding star.

A little hero worship now and then is good for most of us and in Padre Palomo you have a man of peace, a hero to whom you can give unbounded respect and admiration.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE GUAM JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The official opening of the Seaton Schroeder Junior High School took place July 3, 1930. The Principal of the school, Mrs. Agueda I. Johnston, opened the ceremonies with an address of welcome to the dignitaries and others present. A very interesting and

entertaining program had been prepared which included among other numbers, addresses by Chaplain T. C. Miller, U.S. Navy, and the Governor of Guam.

PROGRAM

Opening Selection	Navy Orchestra
Address of Welcome	Agueda I. Johnston, Principal
The Name — Its Meaning	Chaplain T. C. Miller, U. S. Navy
"Knock the I-M Out"	Jose C. Perez
"Funiculi Funicula"	Song The School
"The Flag"	Florencio Ramirez
Remarks	Governor Bradley
"Living Pictures"	A Group of Girls
A Prayer of Dedication	Padre Xavier
A Pledge	The School
A Tableau	A Group of Girls
"America Stands for Justice and Charity for All"	
Exit March	Navy Orchestra

GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S REMARKS

I know of no more appropriate name than that of Seaton Schroeder for this building, which is the permanent home of the Department of Education, and for this junior high school, which is one of the high-institutions of learning in the Island of Guam.

Governor Schroeder, Admiral Schroeder, Captain Schroeder, call him what you wish, was a most learned man. I served under his command on the battleship Virginia, and during all of that time it was his custom to invite the ship's officers to his table in rotation so that he seldom dined alone. When I left the cabin, after such a dinner, I was always deeply impressed by the fact that the captain seemed to know more than the rest of us about any subject touched upon, and I may add that we discussed many phases of naval life during the meal. Each time, I realized anew the scope and the profundity of Captain Schroeder's knowledge and I saw again the great gulf in useful learning which prevails between educated youth and well-informed maturity backed by hard-earned experience.

I feel that this Schroeder Junior High School is honored by bearing the name of such an eminent officer and gentleman and I trust that the teachers and the students will show themselves worthy now and in the years to come.

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To preserve the Memories and Incidents of our Associations in the Great War;

To inculcate a sense of Individual Obligation to the Community, State and Nation;

To combat the Autocracy of both the Classes and the Masses;

To make Right the Master of Might;

To promote Peace and Good Will on Earth;

To safeguard and transmit to posterity the Principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy;

To Consecrate and Sanctify our comradeship by our Devotion to Mutual Helpfulness."

The Mid-Pacific Post of the American Legion was organized during the month of July and held its first meeting in Dorn Hall on 15 July, 1930.

The following officers were elected:

Commander	John A. McCormack
Vice Commander	Hiram W. Elliott
Adjutant	Jose Rosario
Finance Officer	Francisco T. Flores
Sergeant at Arms	Otto Cox
Chaplain	Rev. Francis Albert

Plans of organization were discussed and a committee appointed to prepare and submit a Constitution and By-Laws for the Local Post.

Any person who served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America between the dates of 6 April, 1917 and 11 November, 1918, both dates inclusive, is eligible for membership.

Governor Bradley and many of Guam's prominent citizens have joined the Post and applications for membership have been received from several others. It is estimated that the membership may reach about one hundred and fifty in the course of the next year.

A complete history of the progress of the Organization with a copy of the membership roll will appear in the next issue of the Recorder.

J. A. McCORMACK,
Commander



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SPORTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 92)

specially made for boxing rings, something the boxers should be thankful for and insuring the fans of a real evenings entertainment.

The class B casaba experts are having a race themselves, the Militia entry is making the pace, with the Educators a close second, it looks like a battle between these two teams for the title. The class "B" boys have improved a hundred percent over last year and it won't be long before these fellows throw a scare into the Majors.

No matter how poor the basketball game is you will get a kick out of all the colors the different teams are sporting, the Marines are dressed to kill this year, the Piti Team looks like Astors pet pony with their green uniforms and scarlet and gold sweat shirts, the Sumay gang, last years champs, are dressed up in the Marine Corps Colors of scarlet and gold, the Agana fighting 42nd are decked out in cardinal and blue and the flyers have selected maroon and white, and the Navy with their traditional blue and white, if you are color blind this won't mean anything to you.

CLASS "A"

The second round of Class "A" basket ball was played on Saturday Night 21 July at the Service Club. In the opening game the Sumay Marines defeated the Piti Marines by a score of 43 to 12. Baker, of Sumay, hit his stride with 18 points for the winning team.

In the second game, Gregory with 14 points, led the 42nd. Company Marines to a victory over the Navy by a score of 28 to 21.

On Wednesday night 24 July, Gregory and Conrad led the 42nd. Co., to another victory over Piti Marines by a score of 34 to 17, to keep them in the 1.000 percent column. Belkus of the Piti Marines led his team in scoring.

In the second game, Aviation led by Wallace and Bivins, in scoring, were defeated by the Sumay Marines in a close, fast battle by a score of 15 to 19. Hunter and Baker led in scoring for the Sumay Marines.

CLASS "B"

Education defeated the Yellow Taxi team in the opening game of Basket-Ball by a score of 26 to 4.

Mayhew and Santos lead the Education team in scoring while Guzman made three of his team's four points.

In the second game, the Militia played a whirl-wind game to defeat the Piti Navy Yard by a score of 38 to 12.

F. Garcia and Rosario were high point men for the Militia, while Hyme Garcia of the Piti team made most of his team's goals.

On Saturday 26 July, Militia defeated Yellow Taxi 29 to 16, with Garcia and Rosario collecting 10 and 7 points respectively for the Militia, and Perez getting 8 for the losers.

In the second game Education defeated Piti Navy Yard by a score of 39 to 17. Mayhew of Education

turning loose with 24 points and McDonald assisting with 8. For the Navy Yard Untalan and Sequenza did most of the scoring with 7 and 6 points respectively.

On Wednesday night 30 July, Yellow Taxi led by Gutierrez defeated the Piti Navy Yard by a score of 27 to 20. Garcia played his usual good game for the Piti Navy Yard.

In the second combat, McDonald led the Education team to a Victory over the Militia, making a tie for first place, in a fast, close game by a score of 17 to 15. Rosario was the outstanding player of the Militia.

The Golf Course at Sumay is in better condition now than ever before, the new mower has worked wonders and the greens are getting plenty of attention from the club pro, if you are looking for an afternoons recreation and exercise break out the sticks and try it out.

Speaking of golfers it would be a good idea if the Chief of Police could induce some of the players to work out on the side of the hill adjoining the new Stadium (Bradley Field), these Guam divot diggers could fill the holes and move that hill faster than any team shovel.

If you want to see something real snappy take a peek at the newly organized Stompers, the Marines Jazz Band, they have broken out gilded derbys, megaphones, and many and various mutes, they know how to use them and you will not be able to make your dogs behave if you attend the dances at the Service Club or the Officers Club.

Matched by Radio

Radio sent to U. S. S. Chaumont, by the Young Men's League of Guam, desiring to match native, 139 pounds, to Filipino member of the crew, for six two minute round bouts at the Cine Gaiety Theater the evening of the arrival of the Chaumont, brought the following reply:

"Chaumont accepts match, our contender Maximino Villanueva, 130 pounds. — Request arrangements for baseball contest upon arrival Wednesday, six August."

Arrival of the First American Governor

August 7, 1899, thirty-one years ago this month, Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. Navy, arrived at Guam on board the U. S. S. Yosemite, and took charge of the administration of the Island as the first regularly appointed Governor of Guam.

Former Sojourners Return for Second Tour of Duty

Quartermaster Clerk, Willis V. Harris, U.S.M.C., with Mrs. Harris and their daughter, returned to Guam on the S. S. President Monroe, for their second tour of duty at this station. Since leaving Guam, some few years ago, they have served at Nicaragua, and at Cavite, P. I., and return at their own request believing this to be the very best tropical service of all the United States Pacific possessions. Their many friends wish them a pleasant and happy sojourn among us.

VITAL STATISTICS

MAY AND JUNE, 1930

	Male	Female	Total
Births	44	25	69
Deaths	17	15	32
Increase Population	27	10	37
Total Population to June 27, 1930			18,508
Illegitimate Births May and June, 1930			1
Marriages May and June, 1930			30

Marriages

From: 19 May, 1930 to 21 June, 1930.

Manuel P. Tudela—Asuncion T. Atoigue	Agana
Manuel P. Mafnas—Vicenta G. Taisague	"
Joaquin D. Duenas—Magdalena C. Muna	"
Jose S. N. Cruz—Antonia Flores Diaz	"
Jose L. G. Torres—Ana Acosta Castro	"
Ignacio Q. Quichocho—Martina Q. Nauta	"
Vicente C. Crisostomo—Asuncion A. Rivera	"
Juan Q. Duenas—Maria Camacho Bautista	"
Peter M. Nelson—Laura B. Sgambelluri	"
Jose V. Cruz—Ignacia Guerrero Benavente	"
Jose S. San Nicolas—Maria Manalisay Mata	"
Kenneth A. Woolsey—Lucey M. Demichenke	"
Angel L. G. Flores—Maria Perez Quitugua	"
Joaquin M. Garrido—Felicita L. Taitano	"
Joaquin T. Guerrero—Felisa Salas Acosta	"
Felix Pinaula Aguon—Rosa Salas Cruz	"
Jose P. Leon Guerrero—Maria Cabrera Cruz	"
Jose B. Benavente—Ana Cruz Perez	"
Pedro Baza Duenas—Ana Q. Benavente	"
Leonardo P. Matias—Carmen Santos Tanaka	"
Jesus N. Torres—Francisca Taijito Apuron	"
Jose Castro Sablan—Maria C. Chargualaf	Agat
Vicente P. L. Guerrero—Antonia A. Tydingco	"
Lino C. Chargualaf—Virginia P. Meno	Inarajan
Jose T. San Nicolas—Maria B. Taitague	"
M. M. Champaco—Florentina C. Castro	Merizo
Juan P. Cruz—Narcisa Aefalle Naputi	"
Jose Champaco Aefalle—Maria Meno Champaco	"
Maximo C. Aguon—Sucia Malijan Sedaky	Umatac
Juan Cruz—Ana Afilleje Chargualaf	Piti

Births

AGANA

From: 17 May, 1930 to 27 June, 1930.

Jose and Antonia Leon Guerrero Gogue, a son Juan.
 Vicente and Maria P. Perez, a daughter Josefina.
 Antonio and Ana Babauta Perez, a son Jose.
 Jose and Vicenta Aquino Salas, a son Jose.
 Ignacio and Matilde Santos Borja, a daughter Felisa.
 Baltasar and Josefina P. Bordallo, a son Paul.
 Jesus and Maria Garrido Franquez, a son Jose.
 Francisco and Magdalena D. Santos, a son Manuel.
 Paterno and Ana L. G. Topasna, a daughter Pilar.
 Vidal and Rufina Cruz Cruz, a son Carlos.

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AGANA

(BIRTHS CONTINUED)

Vicente and Emilia Diaz Cruz, a son Ignacio.
Juan and Maria Flores Asano, a son Francisco.
Jesus and Gertrudes Q. Borja, a daughter Dolores.
Joaquin and Ana Santos Shimizu, a daughter Anita.
Jose and Ana Agualo Cruz, a son Jesus.
Enrique and Adela Calvo Macias, a daughter Rosalia.
Francisco and Maria Pereda Blas, a son Felix.
Manuel and Dolores Castro Lujan, a son Jesus.
Juan and Maria Rosario Mendiola, a son Fernando.
Pedro and Maria Quitugua Salas, a daughter Matilde.
Luis and Remedios Chargualaf Castro, a son Juan.
Jose and Andrea Mesa Cruz, a son Edward.
Jose and Magdalena Atoigue Garcia, a son Juan.
Juan and Tomasa M. Alatico, a daughter Francisca.
Mariano and Maria Mesa Borja, a son Jose.
Jose and Joaquina Guerrero Borja, a daughter Isabel.
Carlos and Maria Ignacio Mendiola, a son Jose.
Jesus and Trinidad Mafnas Blas, a daughter Maria.
Juan and Rosa Chiguina Mesa, a son Juan.
Manuel and Rosa Duenas Ogo, a son Francisco.
Antonio and Maria S. N. Fujikawa, a son Ramon.
Guido and Catalina C. Pangelinan, a son Columbo.
Ignacio and Ana Sablan Iriarte, a son Vicente.
Jose and Maria Blas Flores, a son Jesus.
Vicente and Rosa S. N. Herrero, a son Antonio.
Joaquin and Amalia Rojas Sablan, a son Jose.
Jesus and Antonia Cruzal Manibusan, a son Juan.
Francisco and Tomasa M. Taitano, a son Francisco.
Antonio and Maria Quichocho Ada, a son Juan.
Pedro and Bernadita Pablo Perez, a daughter Ana.
Jesus and Milagro A. Cepeda, a daughter Antonia.

INARAJAN

Enrique and Rosa Cepeda Martinez, a son Vicente.
Pedro and Maria Naputi Mantanona, a son Francisco.
Jose and Rita M. Martinez, a daughter Eduvijes.
Juan and Maria San Nicolas Paulino, a son Juan.
Vicente and Ana Meno Meno, a daughter Carmen.
Vicente and Josefina T. Flores, a daughter Florentina.
Juan and Carmen S. N. Flores, a daughter Maria.
Juan and Rosa Meno Paulino, a daughter Teresa.

AGAT

Jose and Joaquina Acfalle Terlaje, a son Jose.
Jesus and Ana Aguigui Babauta, a son Jose.
Rodevicio and Rita G. Quitano, a daughter Isabela.
Tomas and Rosa B. Charfauros, a son Jose.

MERIZO

Juan and Maria Naugauta Naputi, a son David.
Miguel and Gertrudes C. Cruz, a daughter Enriqueta.
Juan and Tomas T. Barcinas, a son Bernabe.

ASAN

Joaquin and Vicente C. Jesus, a daughter Ana.
Jesus and Severa S.N. Mendiola, a daughter Virginia.

TALOFOFO

Joaquin and Joaquina C. Agnon, a daughter Joaquina.
Ignacio and Rita C. Castro, a daughter Magdalena.
Jose and Maria Pablo Reyes, a daughter Teresa.

SUMAY

Jose and Rosa Cruz Diaz, a daughter Maria.
Felix and Rita Camacho Babauta, a son Antonio.
Mariano and Ana Borja Santos, a son Fred.

UMATAC

Vicente and Joaquina Q. Aguon, a son Vicente.
Moises and Susana Quinata Sanchez, a son Vicente.

PITI

Joáquin and Ana Concepcion Fejaran, a son Vicente.

Deaths

From: 17 May, 1930 to 27 June, 1930.

Maria M. Manibusan	Agana	65 years
Rita Guerrero Cruz	"	45 years
Josefina Mesa Blaz	"	4 years
Jesus Martinez Flores	"	2 years
Satunina C. Fernandez	"	98 years
Francisco S. A. Perez	"	2 years
Jesus Untalan Mesa	"	3 years
Antonio Quidachay Gogue	"	1 year
Barcelisa I. San Nicolas	"	2 months
A Baby Boy	"	Still Born
Remedios B. San Agustin	"	13 years
Curmen T. Pangelinan	"	60 years
Jose Rojas Sablan	"	10 hrs. 30 mi.
Jose Cruz Taijeron	"	2 months
Rafael A. Anderson	"	4 years
Juana Salas Crisostomo	"	53 years
Antonio Camacho Blaz	"	38 years
Juan Flores Guerrero	"	55 years
Rita Torres Iglesias	"	83 years
Consorcia M. Manibusan	"	10 hours
Ignacio Guerrero Camacho	"	6 months
Jesus T. Mantaona	Inarajan	1 yr. 7 mos.
Francisco Castro Castro	"	72 years
Ignacia Diego Afaisen	"	3 years
Juana Meno Taimanglo	"	8 months
Jose Aquiningoc Salas	Agat	2 months
Antonio Muna Quintanilla	"	4 days
Florencio A. San Nicolas	Asan	24 years
Ana Topasna Quinata	"	25 years
Josefa J. Ignacio	"	2 yrs. 6 mos.
Ana Chuapaco Jesus	"	2 months
Vicente C. Quitugua	Piti	11 years

GUNBOAT U.S.S. GUAM UNDER FIRE

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, of 7th July reports that seaman Samuel Elkins of Brooklyn, N.Y., attached to the U.S.S. Guam, was killed in a battle with Chinese Reds

The U. S. S. Guam was commissioned as a U. S. Gunboat December 28, 1927, and was designed to navigate the Yangtze during all seasons of the year from Shanghai to Chungking, a distance of about 1500 miles.

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Agana, Guam

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ORAL HYGIENE

(Continued from Page 86)

has been fostered by the dental profession that food remaining in the mouth after eating is harmful. In the first place, food is as natural to the mouth as air is to the lungs. The purpose of the mouth is the preparation of food for the stomach. But in the healthy normal mouth particles of food do not remain after the end of the meal. If food particles do remain between and around the teeth, it is an indication of an unhealthy condition, and disease will follow even if these food particles are artificially removed. The prime thought should be to get rid of the things which permit food remnants to stick to the teeth and not to be content with simply removing them.

In mouths where food sequestra are found, we find also spongy bleeding gums, a red line at the edge of the gums and pasty white deposits on the teeth near the gums. These things go together, and we are not going to get rid of the disease of the gums or decay of the teeth by methods directed solely toward the mere removal of these foreign deposits. On the other hand, if we attain health for the gums, we shall find a minimum of either sequestered food or other substance sticking to the teeth at any time.

All of this has to do with the circulation of blood, and we must now consider how we shall produce the highest degree of blood activity in the vessels which supply the teeth. This is accomplished most effectively by what we understand as massage. Most people think of massage as a friction process; they think that it consists of rubbing as, for instance, with the hands. On the contrary, massage is really a squeezing process, to which rubbing is sometimes incidental. Friction alone will always cause irritation, provided it is carried on frequently and to an extreme extent. But if the element of friction can be sufficiently minimized and the element of squeezing or pressure can be magnified, the effect is vastly different.

Squeezing or pressure, especially if intermittent, produces a drainage or emptying of the blood-vessels in the part. This provides most effectively for the intake of new blood. In fact, the only way in which a continuous and adequate drainage of blood from that part. If drainage is inadequate, congestion is apt to result, and debilitation is the product of congestion.

This philosophy as applied to the gums means that we desire to provide intermittent pressure with a minimum of friction. The average person using a toothbrush today does just the reverse of this, viz., he uses a maximum of friction and a minimum of pressure. Please do not get the impression that the brush is to be pressed against the gums with all the force that can be exerted. Simply enough pressure is applied to cause a blanching of the gum immediately around the end of the toothbrush bristles. If the brush is placed upon the gum in a slanting posi-

tion, a slight pressure will cause the bristles to move sidewise, and this will induce the desired expulsion of blood from the vessels.

All brushes have been designed to be used with friction, and when the first toothbrush was invented, it was intended to be used as a scrubbing brush. Its purpose was to make the teeth beautiful, but scrubbing is unnatural to the mouth. There is no natural act in the mouth which is strictly analogous to scrubbing. When the teeth are scrubbed, harm results, which finally affects the beauty which the scrubbing was intended to project. The teeth become worn and the gums recede, and these injuries are permanent.

It has, therefore, been necessary to recast our conception of the purpose of the toothbrush. This has required some modification in its design, as well as in its method of use. You have already been told that the brush should have bristle tufts of the same length from toe to heel. It is well also that the brush part should be only long enough to cover about three teeth. Brushes of greater length are unwieldy; they get in their own way. The bristles should be long enough to bend while pressure is being exerted. They should, however, be fairly stiff, to provide that springness and pliability which is essential to the action upon the blood-vessels.

We have so far considered the principles of use, and, if I have conveyed this message to you, I have accomplished the most important part of my mission. The technic should be readily grasped if the principles are fully comprehended. I will now describe as briefly as possible the manner of using the toothbrush. Before using the brush, however, inspect the mouth in a mirror and note the coloration of the gums. That part of the gums which is next to the teeth should be a light pink in color, if they are healthy. That part of the gums which lies farther away from the teeth should show a bright red. If these colors are not seen, note their absence and begin to use the brush. Place the brush on the upper front teeth so that the bristles rest partly on the enamel and partly on the gum margin. The bristles are given an inclination of about forty-five degrees to the gum and tooth surface, pointing toward the root ends of the teeth, upward on the upper teeth and downward on the lower teeth. Press the brush gently as if you were beginning to rotate the handle. Do not rotate it, however, nor make the bristles move from where you placed them. The pressure imparted will cause the bristles to bend and the gum will be seen to become slightly white, due to the emptying of the blood-vessels. Now, while maintaining the pressure, move the handle of the brush very slightly back and forth. Again be sure that the bristle ends do not move from where they were placed. There must be no friction. As this movement under pressure is continued, the brush will gradually slide downward toward the cutting edge of the teeth. After it

slides off the teeth, replace it in the original position and repeat the pressure and movement. This should be done five or six times in the same place, forcing the blood out and permitting new blood to refill the vessels. This process is repeated in regular succession over the entire mouth. The inner or tongue-side surfaces are to have the same attention as the outer surfaces.

The first color change which will be observed in the gums is a blushing or slight reddening. This is followed after two or three minutes by a noticeable change to a lighter pink. The final tint is usually perceptibly lighter than the color of the gums before the brush was used. This pink coloration is the color which the gums have when they are in the highest state of health. This stimulated pink color may be produced even before the gums are healthy, but soon fades to the first coloration. As the process is repeated from day to day, the light pink color of health is more lasting, and eventually it becomes a permanent part of the mouth picture."

From the health lesson on the brushing of the teeth and care of the mouth, it is hoped that an interest has been created in a program of health education, and may we keep up this enthusiasm in years to come.

New President For California Packing Corporation

Mr. Robert M. Barthold has assumed office as President of the California Packing Corporation, and Mr. R. I. Bentley, former president, became chairman of the board.

James K. Armsby, predecessor to Bentley in that office, was named chairman of the company's advisory committee.

Coincident with the administrative changes taking place, there have been heard numerous interesting reports regarding the company, chief among which was discussion of its reported intention of "averaging down" on last year's high prices, by reason of the low prices in view for the current season.

On this point the new executive was unable to offer direct confirmation, pointing to the fact that the Canners' League of California, in April, had called for a comprehensive survey of the peach crop to be made by representatives of both canners and growers, and that pending the official report of that committee, no decision on the season's pack had been reached early in June.

The Canners' League has also instituted a survey of stocks on hand carried by the various companies as of June 1, with this data available and with the peach survey before them, definite action no doubt has been taken.

An interesting point in the current year is the fact that the California Packing Corporation will put out its first Haitian pineapples from its plant in that country.— In Hawaii it will pack probably 2,000,000 cases, and due to the demand, will probably have no carry-over at the close of the season. Due to the scarcity of new or undeveloped pineapple lands in the islands present expansion in that direction is limited, but belief exists that if these were available the company would take advantage of such a situation.

Predictions have been freely made that the 1930 opening prices for canned pineapples which were expected to be published early in July but which have not reached Guam yet, will be slightly lower than the initial quotations for the 1929 pack. The prediction of the experts applies to the larger packers. A few smaller canners may ask slightly higher prices for their fruit. However, competition afforded by this year's large California peach crop makes it expedient to reduce pineapple prices to the end that this competition may be more adequately coped with.

Incidentally, advices received from Honolulu point out that when the 1930 pineapple season opened with day and night canning shifts about the first of July, approximately 2,000,000 cases will have been invested in improvements and extensions to Honolulu canning plants in expectation of the largest pack in the history of the island industry. A total pack in excess of 10,000,000 cases is the latest estimate as compared with 9,210,240 cases last year or approximately 240,000,000 cans against about 221,045,760 cans for 1929.

Hawaii's three leading pineapple packers are Hawaiian Pineapple Co., California Packing Corporation and Libby McNeill & Libby, each of which looks for a 1930 crop that will surpass that of last year, with the pack of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., largest of the three, probably totaling around 4,000,000 cases, as against 3,424,204 cases in 1929.

"TALKIES" FOR GUAM

Those who enjoy the movies will be pleased to know that Guam has come up to date and has two privately owned sound picture theatres. The apparatus for this form of amusement arrived on the S. S. President Monroe, and it is expected that both theatres will have their equipment completely installed by the first of August.

Unfaithfulness in the keeping of an appointment is an act of clear dishonesty. You may as well borrow a person's money as his time.—*Horace Mann.*

SHIPPING NOTES

Prospective Arrivals and Departures

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
CHAUMONT	West	18 July San Francisco	6 Aug.	7 Aug.	12 Aug. Manila
PENGUIN	East	26 July Manila	5 Aug.		
R. L. BARNES	East	26 July Manila	5 Aug.		
PRESIDENT HAYES	West	5 Aug. San Francisco	23 Aug.	23 Aug.	28 Aug. Manila
GOLD STAR	East	5 Sept. Manila	12 Sept.		
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	23 Aug. San Francisco	15 Sept.	23 Sept.	29 Sept. Manila
PRESIDENT HAYES	East	11 Sept. Manila	16 Sept.	16 Sept.	3 Oct. San Francisco
CHAUMONT	East	12 Sept. Manila	17 Sept.	17 Sept.	4 Oct. San Francisco
GRANT	West	10 Sept. San Francisco	29 Sept.	29 Sept.	4 Oct. Manila
GOLD STAR	North			1 Oct.	6 Oct. Miiki
HENDERSON	West	30 Sept. San Francisco	21 Oct.	22 Oct.	27 Oct. Manila
GOLD STAR	East	11 Nov. Manila	17 Nov.		
CHAUMONT	West	26 Dec. San Francisco	14 Jan. (?)		

Arrivals

The Japanese Schooner "MARIANA MARU", K. Okano, Master, arrived Guam on 26 June, 1930, from Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., carrying on board cargo of general merchandise and the following passengers for Guam: Fernando Benavente, Milagros Flores, Dolores T. Watkin, Maria M. Ada, Rosa M. Ada, Luise M. Ada, Magdalena S. Guerrero, Jose Iwatsu, Tomas S. Iwatsu, J.S. Sayama, V.K. Takano, T. Jota, Cristobal P. Cruz, Jose I. Shimizu, Jose T. Diaz, Maria T. Ada, K. Sawada, Haruko Miyoshi, Kiga Yasugoro, K. Dejima and K. Ooka.

The S. S. PRESIDENT MONROE, C. Jokstad, Master, arrived Guam on 19 July, 1930, from United States via Honolulu, carrying on board 625 tons of freight, 180 bags of mail and the following passengers for Guam: Lieut.-Comdr. F.L. Albert, (ChC), USN., wife and 4 children; Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Andrews, (MC), USN., wife and daughter; Lieut. William B. Cranston, USN., wife and son; Lieut. E.E. Dockery, (MC), USN. and wife; Lieut. E.A. Foote, USN., wife and 3 sons; Lieut. T. G. Haff, USN., wife and 2 daughters; First Lieut. W. J. Stuart, USMC., wife and 2 children; Ch. Mach. P. Hotchkiss, USN. and wife; Ch. Mach. F.H. Howe, USN. and wife; QMClk. W. V. Harris, USMC. wife and daughter; Mr. E. Breckner; Mr. Ralph Sutton; Mr. Walter Goecker; Mrs. Audrey Davey; Mrs. Josephine Flores and child; Messrs. F.D. Brunton, Ismael T. Calvo and Francisco L. G. Salas.

Departures

The U. S. S. GOLD STAR, Station Ship, Comdr. R. F. Bernard, U. S. Navy, Commanding, sailed on 1 July, 1930, for Manila, P. I., with 12 bags of mail and the following passengers from Guam: Mrs. R. F. Bernard, Mrs. M.S. Bulkley, Mrs. Edgar Womack, Miss Magdalena Womack, Miss Frances Womack, Mrs. Milagros Flores and Mr. H. Musgrove.

The Japanese Schooner "MARIANA MARU", K. Okano, Master, sailed on 6 July, 1930, for Japan via Saipan, M. I., with the following passengers from Guam: Mariano T. Cabrera, Francisco S. Roberto, Fernando Benavente, Consolacion Garrido, Luisa Arriola, Senkichi Siwohira, Chusuke Naka, Sonseu Uehara, Eisuke Gusukuma, Gisin Kina, Jose Torres Diaz, Maria Torres Ada, Wakichi Ochiai and Jose I. Shimizu.

The S. S. PRESIDENT MONROE, C. Jokstad, Master, sailed on 20 July, 1930, for Manila, P. I., with 29 bags of mail and the following passengers from Guam: Messrs. T. Dejima and Joseph H. James.

Future Movements — U. S. S. Gold Star

The U. S. S. GOLD STAR, is expected to return to Guam on 12 September bringing a gasoline cargo of approximately 5,000 drums. Upon completion of discharge, the ship will carry out the following itinerary.

Arrive	Port	Depart
	Guam	1 October
6 October	Miike	14 October
16 October	Shanghai	23 October
27 October	Hongkong	30 October
2 November	Manila	11 November
17 November	Guam	

Providing no delay occurs in the execution of this itinerary, the Governor hopes to send the GOLD STAR to Miike approximately 1 December, and have her return to Guam about 21 December. After discharging a part of her coal cargo here, she will go on to Manila during the first part of January.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Noon - Daily — June 28th. to July 28th., 1930

Average direction of wind	E-S-E
Max. wind movement—24 hrs. July 17	568 Miles
Min. wind movement—24 hrs. July 14	99 "
Max. velocity for—1 hr. July 17	36.00 "
Average velocity for —31 days	85.00 "
Max. barometer July 16th.	29.80 In
Min. barometer July 18th.	29.52 "
Max. rainfall for 24 hrs. July 10th.	1.78 "
Rainfall June 28th. to 30th.	1.30 "
Rainfall July 1st. to 28th.	8.70 "
Total rainfall for 31 days	10.00 "
Highest temperature reading July 22	96.5 Deg.
Lowest temperature reading July 13	74.0 "
Average temperature noon reading	88.10 "
Seismograph records	4
Quakes perceived	2

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

June	29th.	9:26:30, P.M.	Direction	E-W
July	2nd.	2:46:50, A.M.	"	N-S
"	5th.	1:00:00, A.M.	"	E-W "P"
"	20th.	7:32:05, P.M.	"	E-W "P"

"P" denotes perceived

TIDE TABLE AUGUST - 1930

HIGH

1 —	11:21 P. M.	1:18 P. M.
2 —	—	2:17
3 —	—	3:09
4 —	—	3:54
5 —	3:06 A. M.	4:38
6 —	4:03	5:12
7 —	4:52	5:47
8 —	5:32	6:21
9 —	6:14	6:52
10 —	6:56	7:27
11 —	7:41	7:55
12 —	8:29	8:24
13 —	9:20	8:52
14 —	10:12	9:19
15 —	11:11	9:46
16 —	12:15 P. M.	10:19
17 —	1:20	—
18 —	2:19	—
19 —	3:13	—
20 —	4:07	2:49 A. M.
21 —	4:52	3:45
22 —	5:36	4:44
23 —	6:18	5:42
24 —	6:57	6:27
25 —	7:38	7:19
26 —	8:14	8:17
27 —	8:50	9:15
28 —	9:27	10:16
29 —	10:01	11:22
30 —	—	12:33 P. M.
31 —	—	1:38



Charleston Lodge No. 44

Free and Accepted Masons

Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge
Philippine Islands.

Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings

Stated Communication

Second Monday of the Month.



AGANA LODGE No. 1281

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

MEETS FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY

Young Men's League of Guam

Agana, Guam.

"MEETINGS"

Regular Meeting first Saturday of every month
8:00 P. M.General Meeting third Saturday of September
and March

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 A.M.
Preaching in English	10:30 A.M.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 P.M.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 P.M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday,	8:00 P.M.
Meeting San Antonio, Friday	8:00 P.M.
Meeting Sumay, Saturday	8:00 P.M.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

NAVAL DIVINE SERVICES

AGANA

SUNDAY SCHOOL: The American Sunday School meets in the American School Building at 9:30 Sunday mornings. There are six classes - for the Cradle Roll, Beginners, Primary Boys, Primary Girls, Juniors, and Young People.

DIVINE WORSHIP: The Station Church Service in Agana is conducted at 7:30 each Sunday evening in Dorn Hall.

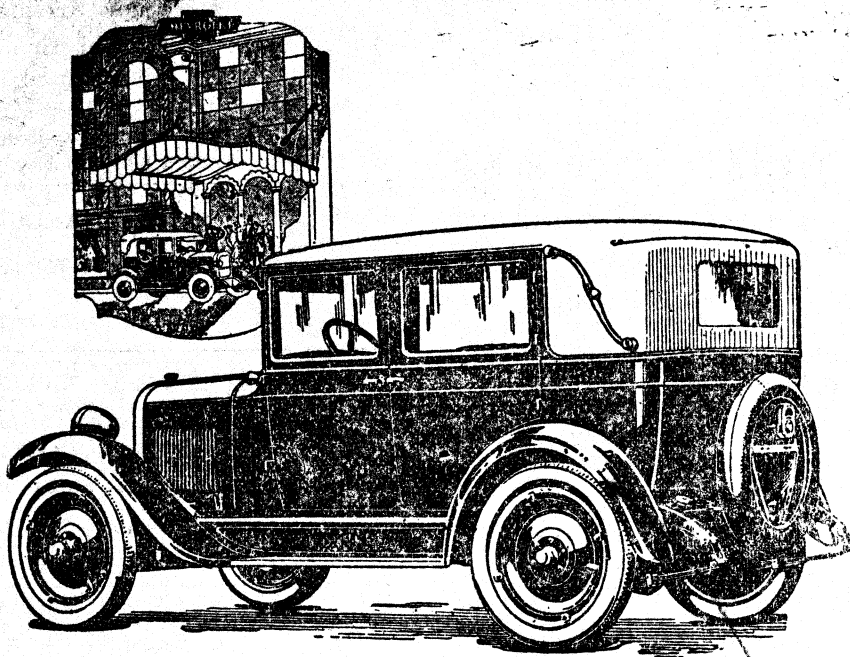
SUMAY

SUNDAY SCHOOL: The American Sunday School meets in the Recreation Building at 4:00 p.m. Sunday. There are four classes - Beginners, Primary, Juniors, and Adults.

DIVINE WORSHIP: The Vesper Hour at Sumay is 5:15 p.m. Sunday.

Attention is invited to the changes in time of meeting, beginning with the month of August, as indicated above.

Francis Lee Albert
Lieut.-Comdr. (ChC), U. S. Navy,
Station Chaplain.



Fine Car Features in Chevrolet Imperial Landau

STRIKING color contrasts; charming new and aristocratic body lines; wide-swinging, specially designed doors, front and rear; restful, armchair comfort; delightfully pleasing trim and appointments; harmonizing maroon-colored instrument panel—these are but a few of the outstanding fine car characteristics of the Imperial Landau.

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sult of giant manufacturing facilities. Simply stated, the largest modern car manufacturer in the world, effects, through sheer size and volume, enormous economies; and these economies, in accordance with the established Chevrolet policy of true service, are passed on directly to the consumer.

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